

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in their behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in the field.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson was vain enough to run as an Abolition candidate for Congress in New Jersey. Aside from his radical doctrine, a more unfit man for the public councils in a crisis like this could hardly be found in the United States. No one is more deficient in the practical sense necessary in the affairs of men. We want statesmen now, practical men, not conceited logicians, dreamy theorists and eloquent noodies.

The people of New Jersey had too much practical sense to send such a man as Brownson to Congress. They gave him leave to stay at home by five thousand majority. There are a great many people in this country capable of self-government yet people who stay at home and learn common sense in the common vocations of life. It was something in favor of Lincoln that he split rails once. There is good sense to be learned in splitting rails. The misfortune was that Lincoln had quit splitting rails, and lost the wisdom he acquired in that calling. If he would now split rails a few weeks he could not be humbugged by noodies, politicians, preachers, editors, lawyers, strong-minded women and such like. A little learning is a dangerous thing; in common minds it supercedes common sense, as in the case of Brownson, Robert Dale Owen, id est geni.

A POLICEMAN.—The policy of the radicals, which has chiefly governed this war, has divided the North and united the South, instead of dividing the South and uniting the North. If they succeed as well in their present efforts as they have done up to this time, there is no telling what will turn up; and if they do not succeed, it will not be for want of trying. They care not for a popular verdict. They didn't dose the country enough with radicalism; that is the reason of their want of success, in their estimation. The idea that their creed and purposes are condemned: It is preposterous! It is incredible! If it were, it would only prove that the people were stupid and incompetent to appreciate it. It is idle to reason with a partisan fanatic. He knows a vast deal—can't inform him; and to question his infallibility only shows one's folly. If you rebuke a fanatic, all the worse for you, in his estimation. A popular majority, however, is apt to be master at last, even of fanatics, and we trust it will be so at present.

A TREASONABLE TROUB.—A few days before the election in New York, the Utica Herald, a ragging radical Republican newspaper, put forth the following as the Republican programme, in case of a Democratic victory:

If Horatio Seymour is elected, there are but two desperate remedies left to rescue the North and thereby save the country. One is an immediate war with England; the other the seizure of authority by some bold military chieftain whom the soldiers truly love, and who will return the Republic to the people (a dangerous chance) after he has snatched it from its present rulers.

The radicals say now that their party was beaten because the people were disgusted with the inefficiency of the Administration in carrying on the war. The people wanted the war prosecuted with more vigor, and hence voted the Democratic ticket.

They must admit, then, that they have but little credit with the people. They said, day by day, that the Democrats were opposed to the war altogether. This was their testimony. Of course they see the people didn't believe them.

Our neighboring State of Indiana has poured out her soldiers in this war without stint, and they have done credit to the State in numerous battlefields. One of her sons is now Commander-in-Chief in Virginia. We hope his success will be worthy of his State and her soldiers. Owing to the expectations of the country, he has a difficult place to fill. Public sentiment demands that something be done. To meet this demand may not be possible; but fortune favors the brave.

It is not safe to aspire to high positions that one is not fit for. A court of inquiry is apt to report in some emergency that the officer is not competent to the position of honor he has attained to. And down the delinquent falls—all the lower for his exaltation. Ford lives, but he had better for his reputation never been an officer. Better not be known at all than known as he is. Let men beware how they climb to high places.

If these conservatives had only known how strong they were in the free States, they would have carried them all, and left the radicals entirely out in the cold. The most of the radicals that have been elected were elected by mistake. The people didn't intend it; but they didn't know in time that they could help it.

We reprint the report of General Negley of the skirmishes near Nashville. They were highly creditable to our forces. We had various rumors from Nashville. This is authentic; and, thanks to the vigilance and skill of Gen. Negley, it is all it ought to be.

Gen. Burnside is a native of Union county, Ind. He is not quite forty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1842. His services in the present war are fresh in the recollection of the country.

The New York Tribune accuses the Herald of denouncing the Administration for following the Herald's own advice. Does not the Tribune think any one should be denounced for following such advice?

The Milwaukee News says of Massachusetts: "God forbid that she should vote the Democratic ticket!" He needs't forbid it. There is no danger that she will do it.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)

BOWLINGGREEN, KENTUCKY.

Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

Meas. Editors: Bowlinggreen is fast becoming depopulated of troops. The throng is almost gone; there are no more labels crowding in the stout, robust soldier moves conspicuous and pre-eminent. The little crowd which now gathers on the street is composed of the pale-faced convalescents—men with slow, weary step, gaunt looks, low whispering tones, and longing for the tender care of the loved ones of home. Each day we are more deeply impressed with the sad condition of the army hospital, where time, judgment and the labors of a kind heart have not been spent in making it a comfortable place for the sick. But where an army suddenly passes, just from the arduous pursuit of a hostile force, and the thousands of men which have become diseased by exposure, are left at post like this, where no ample preparations have been made to receive them, a horrible sight is presented in passing through the building assigned upon the street, and having plenty of space, the buildings and surroundings could be kept in a better sanitary condition. But such buildings are passed by without notice, and scarce a thought. The houses erected must be crowded on the square. It matters not what is stored in them, or how inconvenient they are, heaven and earth must be moved in order to convert them into hospitals.

The last order is to clear the Green River Hotel, to henceforth be used as a hospital. It may be a judicious selection, and one of economy, but really the "powers that be" will pardon if other people sometimes think.

Dr. Dumont's division is on the move this morning. It goes to Scottsville, and thence where the emergencies of the case may demand. In a few days more Bowlinggreen will cease to be a point of present interest, the great exciting movements occurring beyond the limits of Kentucky's border.

DEATH OF COMMANDER PENDERGRAST. Another naval officer has gone. Commander Garrett J. Pendergrast, a native of Kentucky, died at his residence at Philadelphia on the 6th instant, after a prolonged paralytic stroke. He entered the service in 1812, served on Lake Erie, and subsequently on the vessels Franklin, Erie, Cyane and Washington, receiving a lieutenant's commission in 1838. In 1827, after two years' furlough, he joined the sloop-of-war Lexington, alternating for several years' service between furloughs and different vessels. In 1841 he was made a Commander, and in 1843 sailed on a three years' cruise in the sloop-of-war Boston. In 1847, he took command of the Navy Yard at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained three years. In 1852 he commanded the steam frigate Saratoga, was subsequently transferred to the Columbia, and in May, 1856, received his commission as captain. From 1857 he was on furlough, or awaiting orders.

When the war broke out in 1861, Commander Pendergrast was flag-officer of the Home Squadron, but a few months later was ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, a position he held at the time of his death. He has been a faithful sailor and officer, and his career was not brilliant, it was useful. Over half of his naval life has been spent in active service.

SIXTY YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.—A few days since the Rev. David Lewis, of Newark, Ohio, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage. A very large assemblage of relatives and friends were present, including those from Vermont and Massachusetts. The respective ages of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were eighty and seventy-nine. Two visitors from the Eastern States had numbered, one seventy-eight years, the other eighty, and all seemed to enjoy almost the vigor of youth. This happy meeting took place at the residence of Dr. Miner; and the hostess on this occasion was dressed in a bridal robe of her mother's, worn sixty years ago, with sleeves to the elbow, short waisted and flowing train, and a cap of corresponding antiquity. Upon the table was spread the beautiful wrought linen, the handiwork of that mother in her maiden days, and graced with the same antique blue china ware. Here were the same cups that contained the sparkling cider, the tall coffee-pot, and the same tea pot that was by its side, with its surrounding group of cups, and even the tiny silver spoons that had been used at the marriage feast.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.—I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to prevent such person, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

Douglas, in his speech before the Illinois Legislature, said:

"I will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. [Applause.] On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would rush to their rescue, and interfere with whatever of strength I might possess, to defend them from such a calamity."

EXTRAORDINARY STEP OF THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.—This lady, the heroine of Gaeta and of the Catholic ladies of England and France, has left her husband, and entered herself for a nun at Augsburg. Francis II. protested, but her Bavarian relatives sustain her conduct. The cause is said to be a romance of love, jealousy, and homicide.

## Report of Gen. Negley.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES.

CAMP NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 6, 62.

Sir: This morning, at two o'clock, the rebel cavalry, numbering about 2,000, with one or two pickets on the south, between the Franklin and Lebanon pikes. The picket line on the Murfreesboro road gradually withdrew with the purpose of bringing the enemy under the guns of Fort Negley, two of which were opened upon the enemy, and speedily drove him beyond the range.

Almost simultaneously with the attack on the south, John Morgan's forces, twenty-five hundred strong, with a piece of artillery, made a dash on Colonel Smith's command on the north side of the river, with the evident intention of destroying the railroad and pontoon bridges. After a sharp contest, in which several companies of Illinois troops behaved with great gallantry, Morgan was repulsed, leaving a stand of regimental colors in our hands, four killed and nineteen wounded. He then burnt an old railroad building in Edgefield and then retreated to Gallatin.

Following the enemy on the south taking a position in front of the picket line, Colonel Roberts, with two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery, was ordered to advance on the Murfreesboro road, while I took the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, with the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, and the Fourteenth Michigan, Col. Stokes' and Wynkoop's cavalry, and two sections of artillery, numbering in all about one thousand four hundred, and pursued that portion of the enemy on the Franklin pike. They were driven back to the main body of the enemy, until we reached a distance of seven miles from the city. Col. Stokes' cavalry was here ordered to charge upon the enemy's rear and then retreat, with the view of bringing some prisoners into our hands, and taking a body of the enemy, with their artillery, had suddenly turned into a lane to the left, while our cavalry, in the excitement of the chase, pursued a small portion of the enemy within five miles of Franklin, capturing some prisoners, killing several, and taking a drove of cattle. Previous to the return of Stokes' cavalry the enemy appeared in considerable force upon our left, in front and rear, with the evident intention of cutting off the cavalry and other retreat, and to the infantry and artillery were immediately moved forward a mile to the support of our cavalry, which was ordered to rejoin the column immediately.

Upon receiving intelligence from my vanguard of the enemy's position, I immediately ordered my column to move forward, making a battery close to the road, the head of our column was immediately faced to the rear and hastened forward to the position occupied by the enemy, fortunately getting our artillery into position and firing, forcing the enemy to retire, which he did in great confusion and with considerable loss; after which he succeeded in getting his artillery into position and a brisk firing ensued for about half an hour, during which time our forces had to be frequently shifting to avoid their range.

Ascertaining that the enemy greatly outnumbered our forces and were aiming to make a charge on both our flanks, the troops were slowly retired upon favorable grounds, toward the city; at the same time the cavalry was so disposed as to direct the coming charge of the enemy on our rear, and lead them upon the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry; the object succeeded admirably; an entire regiment of cavalry making a charge, relieving a fire so destructive as to drive the enemy back, blocking the enemy then planted several guns on the turnpike, which were driven off before they could load their pieces.

Our forces were retired in good order to the city, the enemy making no more attempt to get in our rear, nearly the city, but were immediately driven off by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery which had been ordered forward as a reserve.

The concerted plans of the enemy, who had Hannon's brigade of four Kentucky regiments and two Tennessee regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, were defeated, and our troops enabled to give additional proof of their efficiency and valor.

As we did not occupy the field of action, the enemy's total loss is unknown, but is represented by prisoners to have been large. Twenty-three prisoners were captured, including two captains and Morgan's artillery. Our casualties are as follows: Killed, twenty-six wounded and nineteen missing. I have the honor to remain, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brigadier General Commanding, To Lieut. Col. Duett, Chief of Staff.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The first postage stamp was issued in London, on the 10th of January, 1840, and for nine years England alone made use of it. France adopted it on the 1st of January, 1849; the Tour-and-Taxis office introduced it into Germany in 1850, and it is now in use in sixty-nine countries in Europe, nine in Africa, five in Asia, thirty-six in America, and ten in Oceania. Van Dieman's Land possesses its own, and so do Hayti, Nani, Honolulu and Liberia.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP IN TENNESSEE.—The Grand Encampment of Tennessee, I. O. O. F., assembled in Nashville on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and elected the following officers: Roli Thompson, G. Patriarch. G. W. Darden, G. H. P. Warden. P. B. Hilde, G. Scribe. J. C. Coleman, G. Treasurer. R. Lehman, G. J. Warden. C. Kierke, G. Sentinel. E. D. Farnsworth, G. Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, returned from Washington a day or two ago, bringing with him sixty-one thousand dollars in small notes, and ten thousand dollars in postage currency—the same being a reimbursement for ammunition furnished by State Arsenal.

At Springfield, Illinois, on the 6th, General Prentiss received a dispatch from General Halleck, tendering him his choice of the command of any brigade in the service.

The United States District Court will meet in Indianapolis, on Monday next. Judge Treat, of Illinois, will preside in the absence of an appointment by the President.

M. C. Kerr, Esq., of New Albany, the newly elected Reporter of the Supreme Court in Indiana, will enter upon his duties on Monday next.

## THE MAN.

A man is a bit better

For his riches, golden grain,

For his acres, his heart's call,

Is a man a bit better?

And if a man is a bit better

For his colors and his mill,

For his "purple and fine linen,"

For his thousands hand the knee,

And if a man is a bit better

Is a man a bit better?

And if a man is a bit better

For a poor and forty stand,

For an acre empty pocket,

And a weary working hand,

And if a man is a bit better

With a cold and a cold eye,

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# MISCELLANEOUS.

## AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

New and Desirable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AT

S. BARKER & CO'S,

317 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

# PRINTS.

American,

Sprague,

Cochee,

Manchester,

Hamilton,

Richmond,

5-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 heavy

bro. and b'chd Shirts,

4-4 heavy brown and b'chd

Cottons,

4-4 Osnaburgs,

Bleached and brown Canton

Flannels,

Tickings,

Irish Linens,

Towelings,

Linon and Cotton Diaper,

Table Damask, &c., &c.,

By the piece or package.

Comprising the largest and most varied assortment

ever before introduced into this market.

# SILKS.

50 pieces Rich Dress Silks at 75 cents

per yard.

Also, a splendid stock of Rich Brocade Silks, Em-

broidered Silks, Double Face Silks, Rep Silks, Black

and White Check Silks, Mourning Silks, Silk Mocha

Antique Silks, in every color, &c., &c., comprising the

most beautiful and fashionable assortment ever

exhibited in this city.

# FRENCH MERINOS.

A tremendous stock including every color (Rep, Dub,

Black, &c., &c.)

# CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

On hand constantly, every possible variety of fash-

ionable patterns in Cloth Cloaks, Velvet Cloaks, heavy

Beaver Cloaks, &c., &c. Also cloaks made to order at

the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style.

# SHAWLS.

Broche, Stroll, Wool, Long and Square Shawls,

Gent's Travelling Shawls.

Also, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and

Gent's Underwear, Notions, &c.

Zepler Worst Knit Hosiery, Soutings, Nubias, &c.

S. BARKER & CO.,

317 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

# MUTUAL BENEFIT

## LIFE ASSURANCE

## COMPANY.

Office 201 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Not Accumulation, January 1, 1882, \$1,169,532 48

amount of dividends paid Jan. 1, 1882, \$1,995,996 41

Total amount of Claims, to date, paid, \$2,650,548 50

This Company is a Mutual Life Insurance Company, and

has no other business than the insurance of human

life. It is a company of mutual interest, and its

policy is a contract of mutual insurance. It is a

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# PUBLIC SALES.

## Special Three Days' Auction Sale

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

On Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,

November 11th, 12th and 13th,

Of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,

Caps, &c.

On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., without reserve,

will be sold at public auction, the stock of a Liverpool dealer. Also

invoices of Linens, Cloths, Satinets, Flannels,

Satin, Lingerie, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c.

Also, a lot of 100 cases BOOTS, SHOES,

BEGGARS, HATS and CAPS, adapted to city retail

trade.

Terms cash—bankable funds.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

Auctioneers.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## MOZART HALL.

SECOND WEEK OF THE

Campbell Minstrels,

New Songs! New Dances! New Burlesques!

LOOK OUT FOR THE DEMON LOVER.

GEO. H. BENTLEY,

Advertising Agent.

# STEAMBOATS.

Regular Louisville, Brandenburg, and

Concordia Packet.

The Steamer PASSENGER

THOS. BARKER, Master.

will leave for Louisville, Thursday, and Saturday at

regular hours. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson and

all intermediate Landings.

THE SLENDER PASSENGER

Steamers DELAWARE, John McGraw,

Master, leaves Louisville and Fridays, at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROMEO, M. A. Cox, Master, leaves Wednesday and

Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The MARY Crane, J. White, Master, runs in

connection with the above steamer during low water,

for the purpose of doing prompt business.

NOTICE—All freight and passengers must be at

the Port of Call at least 5 o'clock A. M. on the day of

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# Military Goods.

## SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots and Shoes, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Revolvers, Trunks,

TRAVELING BAGS, VALISES, Haversacks, &c.,

Southwest Corner of Main and Sixth sts., Louisville Hotel Block,

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

# LOUISVILLE BRANCH DEPOT.

## Manufacturers

## MAYSVILLE ALLOIL

BURNING (VERY SUPERIOR FOR LIGHTS.) LUBRICATING (VARIOUS QUALITIES PREPARED

at the same rate as the Factory.) Articles warranted genuine.

W. S. R. SHEPARD,

Sole Agent for the Manufacturers, 522 Main street.

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## GROVER & BAKER'S

No. 9 Sewing Machine.

At our office alone

can purchase a machine

of each style, and be

assured of the ultimate

and thorough satisfac-

tion, by our privilege

of exchanging for

other style if not satis-

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At our office alone

can purchase a machine

of each style, and be



